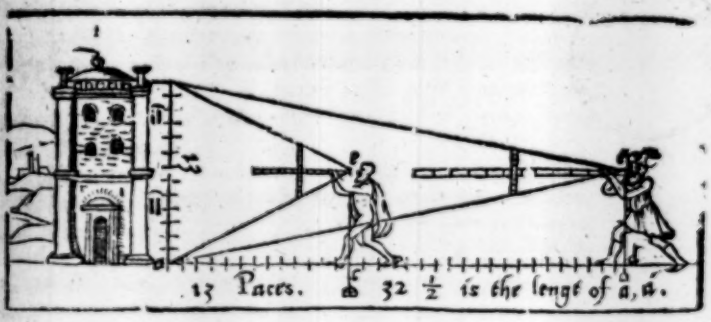
A BOOKE NAMED TECTONICON,

Briefly ſhewing the exact meaſuring, and ſpeedie reckoning all manner of Land, Squares, Timber, Stone, Steeples, *Pillers, Globes, & c. Further, declaring the perfect making and large vſe* of the Carpenters Ruler, containing a Quadrant Geometricall: comprehending alſo the rare vſe of the Squire. And in the end a little Treatiſe adioyning, opening the compoſition and appliancie of an Inſtrument, called the profitable Staffe. With other things pleaſant and neceſſarie, moſt conducible for Surueyers, Landmeaters, Ioyners, Carpenters, and Maſons.

Publiſhed by LEONARD DIGGES *Gentleman, in the yeere of our Lord,* 1556.



AT LONDON,
Imprinted by FELIX KYNGSTON,
1625.

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L.D. To the Reader.

ALthough (gentle Reader) many, excellent in Geometry, vpon infallible grounds, haue put forth diuers moſt certaine and ſufficient Rules, touching the meaſuring of all manner Superficies: yet in that the Art of numbring hath been required, yea, chiefly thoſe Rules hid, and as it were locked vp in ſtrange Tongues, they doe profit (or haue furthered) very little the moſt part: Certes nothing at all, the Land-meater, Carpenter, Maſon, wanting the aforeſaid. For their ſakes I am here prouoked not to hide, but to open, and ſo encreaſe the Talent which I haue receiued: yea, to publiſh in this our Tongue very ſhortly (if God giue life) a volume containing the flowers of the Sciences Mathematicall, largely applied to our outward practice, profitably pleaſant to all manner men in this Realme. In the meane time I ſhall deſire the Artificers aboue named, to bee contented with this little Booke (a taſte of my good will towards them) which I wiſh euen ſo to further the Readers, as I know it ſufficient for the true meaſuring and ready account of all manner Land, Timber, Stone, Boord, Glaſſe, Pauement, &c.

Here mine aduice ſhall bee to theſe Artificers that will profit in this, or any of my bookes, now publiſhed, or that hereafter ſhall bee, firſt confuſely to reade them thorow, then with more iudgement. Reade at the third reading, wittily to practiſe: So few things ſhalbe vnknowne. Note, oft diligent reading, ioyned with ingenious practice, cauſeth profitable labour.

Thus moſt heartily farewell (louing Reader) to whom I wiſh my ſelfe preſent, to further thy deſire and practice in theſe.

THE PLEASANT PROFIT OR content of this little Booke, and in what it *exceedeth all other published.*

OTher bookes tofore put forth in our Englifh tongue, contained onely the bare meafuring of Land, Timber, and Boord: how agreeable in all places to the rules of Geometrie, let the learned iudge. Here (gentle Reader) thou fhalt plainely perceiue through diligent reading, how to meafure truly, and very fpeedily all manner Land, Timber, Stone, Steeples, Pillers, Globes, Boord, Glaffe, Pauement, &c. without any trouble: not painted with many rules, or obfcure termes, nor yet with the multitude of tables, as heretofore hath bin: in which not a few errors were committed: for that cauſe no iuſt account might any way be had. Further, ye fhall by this booke vnderſtand the whole making and comely handling of the Carpenters Ruler, with the true meaſure, &c. And his vſe appointed to the ready meafuring of all kind of Timber, Stone, Boord, &c. Alſo the leuelling of grounds, and taking of heights, is pleaſantly and diuerſly practiſed by the Ruler. Ye haue here not the common, but the rare vſe of the Squire, applied to heights, lengths, &c. And to the finding of the iuſt houre of the day diuers waies, through the aide of pleaſant Tables newly adioyned to my generall Prognoſtication: by the which the proportion of things, direct or ſquirewiſe ſtanding, are by their ſhadowes knowne.

To conclude, in the end of this Booke is added a Treatiſe, ſhewing the making, and vſe of an Inſtrument, by which yee ſhall get lengths, heights, breadths, wideneſſes, where or howſoeuer they ſtand. Other neceſſarie things are contained in this little volume, which I commit to the diligent Reader.

DIVERS THINGS CONDVCIBLE TO THE ARTE OF MEASVRING.

The first Chapter.

SO there are few craftsmen which haue all the kinds of Arithmetike readily: so I doe suppose none so ignorant, but that they doe, or may easily perceiue the simple significations of these characters or figures, 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8 9.10. And also their strength in the first, second, and third roomes placed. Character numerall.

Besides that, they must be familiar with these and such like fractions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{13}$ $\frac{2}{13}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{9}{10}$. The first leftward betokeneth one second part of an whole, bee it Pearch, Inch, or any other measure: the next, one third, then one seuenth part: the other ensuing, one fifteenth. So one thirtie and two parts of an Inch. Then follow three fourths: foure fifths. The last is nine tenths of an Inch: that is, nine parts of an Inch, diuided into ten portions. Fractions.

These I doe intend to put in my Examples, and in my tables and margines following, to represent parts of Pearches or Inches. As if I would write halfe an Inch, after

this manner ½. Three quarters of an inch thus ¾. One eight of a Pearch, on this wise ⅛. So of the rest.

It is requisit also here to open what a Pearch, a Day worke, a Roode, and an Acre is.

Although there are diuers opinions engendred through long custome in many places, of the length of a Pearch, (vpon which our chiefe matter dependeth) yet there is but one true Pearch by Statute appointed to measure by. Wherein is ordained three Barly cornes drie and round, to make an inch: twelue Inches, a Foote; three Foote, a Yard: fiue Yards, ½. a Pearch: fortie Pearches in length, and foure in breadth, an Acre. So an Acre by statute ought to containe 160. Pearches; the halfe Acre 80. Pearches; a Roode, commonly called a quarter, 40. Pearches, a day worke 4. Pearches. Lo here the Acre expressed with his length and bredth.

Acre.	Bredth.	Length.
1	1	160
2	1	80
4	1	40
5	1	32
8	1	20
10	1	16

Instruments to measure with Poales, Cord knotted. Profitable staffe.

I must not omit here to tell you what thing is meetest to measure Land with. They vse commonly in the countrey two Poales, either of them the length of a Pearch. They are very good: yet for all kinde of Land, a Cord fiue Pearches in length, well seared with waxe and rosen, knotted or marked at the end of euery Pearch, is more meete and readier. But in my fantasie, the instrument Geometricall, which is put forth in the end of this booke, passeth them all and other, for the exact truth and quickest speed. This Instrument is so generall and auaileable to so sundry things, that it alone requireth a large booke, if it should be sufficiently set forth.

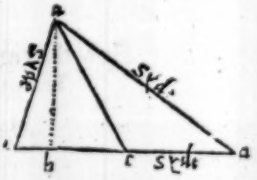
Triangle.

Also I would not haue you ignorant what piece of Land is called a Triangle, which often shall hereafter be named. It is such a fashioned piece as hath (or is imagined to haue) three sides, and three Angles onely: whether the sides be equall or otherwise, as this figure sheweth. Againe, note that a line is said to fall Squirewise, when it cutteth any thing, or any of a Triangle full crosse, like vnto a Squire: As the hanging

Line falling squirewise.

pricked

pricked line. a. b. in c. d. the base line of the Triangle. Loe, it cutteth the side squirewise, or full crosse in the point b. and not as the other line a. c, doth. The base of any Triangle is here called that side, which is cut squire wise of the hanging line.



Concerning a Circle, know, that the compasse of any Circle is named a Circumference: the middle point in himh, is Center: the right line h.i. that goeth ouerthwart that Center touching the Circumference on both sides is his Diameter: the halfe of that line, the Semidiameter. Also an Arch is a piece of the Circumference cut away: as ye see the Arch about the line f. g. Also f.g.h.i. in this Circle are named paralels: for that they differ equally in al places, the one from the other.

Circle.

Circumference.
Center.
Diameter.
Semidiameter.
Arch.
Parallels.

Note, because practice and experience sheweth me, that there is almost no Land, but it may easily be brought by imagination to a Triangle or Triangles, and so most truly measured: therefore, to be short, this order shall be taken: I will first figure and set afore your eyes Triangled Land, and other which by imagination shall bee brought into Triangles. Then I shall teach the true measuring of them: I meane, how to find a length and breath, with which ye shall enter the table of account following, where the Acres and odde Pearches (if there be any) shall appeare. As these figures are measured, so all Triangled Land, and other brought into Triangles, of what fashion so euer they bee, shall be measured. And because it is requisite for true measuring of all Triangles, to finde a straight hanging line, I shall shew first how that line is to bee found, imagined, or drawne.

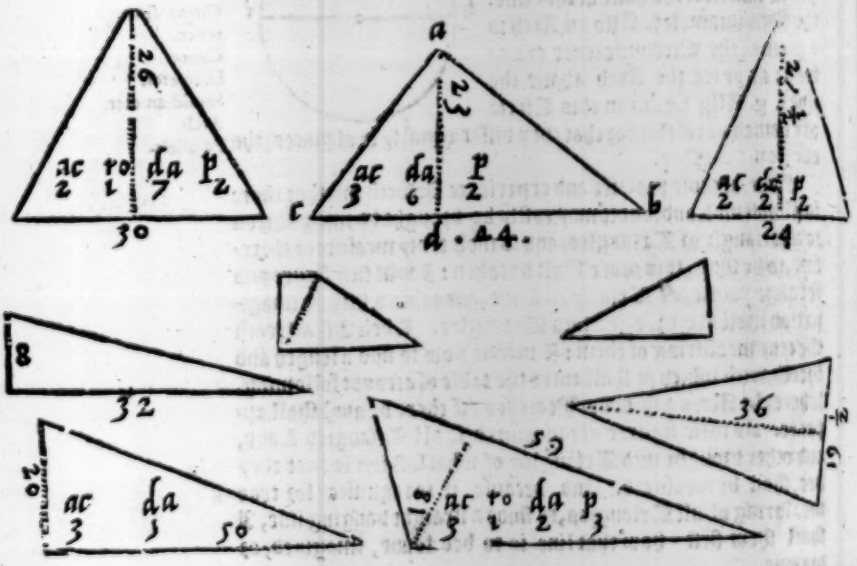
How

How the right hanging line in Triangles is drawne.

The v. Chapter.

To draw a hanging or plumbe line.

THis straight hanging line in all Triangles is euer drawne or imagined from any Angle, cutting some one side of that Triangle squirewise: as ye may perceiue the pricked lines in the Triangles following. By the helpe of this line, all Lands of Triangle fashion, are brought to bee measured as ensueth.



How

How to measure all manner Triangled Land.

The iij. Chapter.

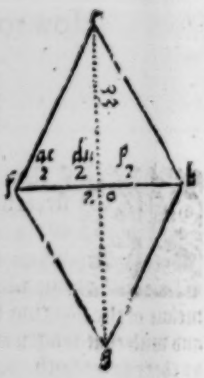
IF thou bee an Arithmetician, multiply this streight hanging line, drawne, as aboue is shewed, in halfe the number of Pearches of that side, which it cutteth squirewise. For want of the knowledge, take the aforenamed Pearches (I meane of the hanging line, and halfe the side which he cutteth) and with that length and breadth enter your Table of account, as there is set forth. So shall ye perceiue the number of Acres, Roodes, Dayworkes, &c. Euclid the 1. Booke 41. pro.

Example.

FOr the perfect measuring of Triangles afore figured, and all other, suppose the second of these last nine figures of the other side, hauing written about it a. b. c. d. to bee a piece of Land, whereof I would haue the true measure. I finde by a Cord, otherwise, the pricked hanging line a. b. to bee 23. Pearches: the side b. c. which it cutteth squirewise 44. Pearches: whose halfe is 22. With these 22. and 23. the conuenient length and breadth, I enter the Table of account. There I finde by that Table, at the corner where both the lines of conuenient length and breadth doe meete, 3. Acres, 6. dayworks, and two Pearches to be in that Triangle. Thus of all before figured.

Here note your Table must euer bee entred with all the Pearches of the hanging line, and with halfe the side that hee cutteth squirewise. Or with the halfe hanging line, and the whole side cut. This table followeth.

A figure of a double Triangle.

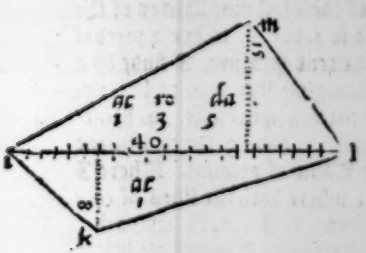


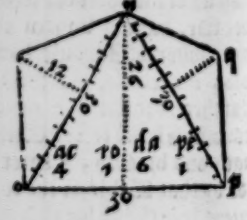
THis figure e. f. g. h. is but two Triangles: and therefore measured as aboue in two parts. Or thus: The hanging line, e. g. is 33. Pearches: the side f. h. that he cutteth squirewise 20. Pearches, the halfe of the which is 10. Now enter your Table as afore, with 33. and 10. the conuenient length and breadth. So shall ye finde two Acres, two Dayworkes, and two Pearches, the true content of this figure e, f. g. h.

Another example.

Figures of many Angles.

ADmit i. k. l. m. Land to bee measured. Because it is no manner Triangle, it must be brought by imagination, as I haue said, into a Triangle or Triangles. Which imagination is here signified by the line dashed i. l. Then as aboue is





declared, it ought to bee measured (according to the rule of Triangles) in two parts, because there are two Triangles in that land. So by proofe ye shall finde in the vpper i. m. l. one Acre, 3. Roodes, and fiue Dayworks: in the other i. k. l. one Acre. Thus I gather the whole content of that Land, to be two Acres, three Roodes, and fiue Dayworks.

None

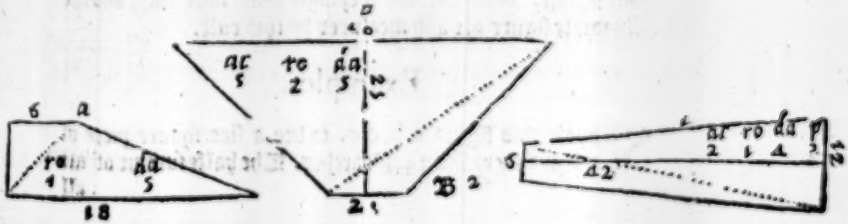
None otherwiſe of the adioyned n. o. p. q. and all other figures following: and other whatſoeuer they are, that by any meanes may be brought into Triangles.

Furthermoze know that the figure i. k. l. m. is readily thus meaſured. Adde the Pearches of both the hanging Lines together: ſo haue yee 23. With this number, and with halfe the Pearches of the ſide, i. l. which bee cutteth ſquirewiſe, being 10. Pearches, enter your Table. So is found as afoze.

Theſe two figures following may alſo bee thus meaſured, otherwiſe then by the rule of Triangles. Enter your Table with their conuenient length and breadth. So ſhall you finde the contents of all ſuch.

Theſe three figures following, although they may be meaſured by the rule of Triangles, yet for quicker ſpeede, they haue alſo their proper meaſuring as enſueth.

Lay together the two ſides which are parallels of the firſt figure a. that is 6. and 18. making 24. the halfe is 12. the breadth 5. Enter with 5. and 12. your table. So haue you one rood, and fiue dayworks. For the other two b. c. and ſuch like, ioyne the heads or ends in one: and enter your table with halfe of thoſe Pearches, and with the whole number of the middle line.



How by ſupputation to meaſure all triangled Land.

To meaſure triangled land by ſupputation.

IOyne all the ſides together: take halfe out of that halfe, pull euery ſide, noting the difference. Then multiply the differences, the one in the other, and the third difference augment in the product. That which encreaſeth, multiply in the halfe of all the ſides ioyned. Then the Radix of the ſurmounting ſumme is the content of that Triangle.

Foure rules following.

Now reſt foure Rules to bee treated of. The firſt for all manner Regular ſquare Superficies. The ſecond for round Land, and her parts. The third for Steeples, Columnes, Globes, and their parts. The laſt for Mountaines and Vallepes. Here they ſhall in order follow.

A rule for all manner Regular or right ſquared Land of many ſides, as 5.6.7.8.9.10.20.100, &c.

The iiij. Chapter.

To meaſure land of many ſides.

MEaſure and lap all the ſides together, taking the halfe number of Pearches there contained. Then draw a right hanging line from the Center or middeſt of that figure, or the middeſt of ſome one ſide: And with that length and the other, enter your Table. Note that the Triangle of all ſides like, and the Quadrate figure are alſo meaſured by this rule.

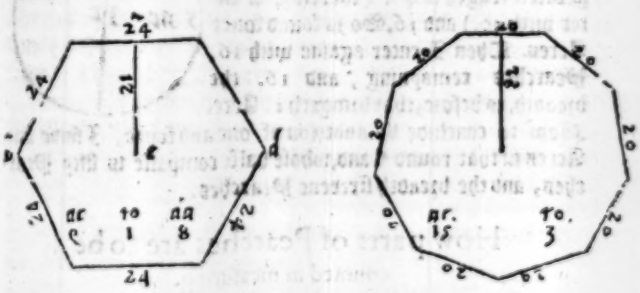
Example.

SUppoſe this figure a.b.c.d. to bee a fiue ſquare piece of Land, and euery ſide 24. Pearches. The halfe ſumme of all

all

all ſides is 72. Pearches: the right hanging pricked line a. c. 21. Pearches. With theſe two numbers ye muſt enter your Table of account following hereafter; and doe as is opened in the declaration there adioyned, when Numbers ſurmount the Table as they doe here.

So ſhall ye finde 9. Acres, 1. Rood, and 8. Dayworkes, the content of this figure a. b. c. d. Euen thus is the other nine ſquared figures meaſured, and ſuch like.



A Rule for round Land, and the parts thereof.

The v. Chapter.

HAlfe the Diameter multiplied in halfe the Circumference, ſheweth the content of any Circle. Archimedes in libello circuli menſurationis.

Or thus more plainly: Ye ſhall enter your Table with halfe the number of Pearches of the whole Circumference or compaſſe, and with the number of halfe the Diameter or breadth. So haue yee the content.

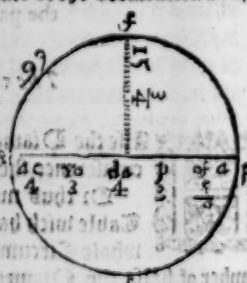
Enſample.

Suppoſe a piece of land, whereof the compaſſe is 100. pearches, the breadth 32. Pearches, I would know how much Land is in this figure. Enter your table with halfe the compaſſe, that is 50. and with halfe the breadth, that is 16. Pearches. Becauſe in the table I cannot finde 50. for the greateſt length is 40. (therefore I enter with 40.) and 16. So is found foure Acres. Then I enter againe with 16. Pearches remayning, and 16. the breadth, as before, that bringeth 1. Acre.

Now to conclude by addition of one and foure, I finde fiue Acres in that round Land, whoſe halfe compaſſe is fifty Pearches, and the breadth ſixteene Pearches.

How parts of Pearches are to be counted in measuring.

For perfect knowledge and vſe of this table following, when parts of Pearches are adioyned, note well this other example that enſueth, and alſo what is ſaid of the declaration annexed vnto the table, when parts of Pearches are in the length, breadth, or both.



Imagine f. g. h. to be a round piece of Land: I finde by meaſure the whole compaſſe, 99. Pearches. The halfe is 49. ½. The hanging Line or halfe breadth is 15. ¼. Enter your table with the whole Pearches, that is 49. and 15. leauing out ½. and ¼. which were but parts of Pearches. So haue

pe 4. Acres, 2. Roods, 3. Dayworkes, and 3. Pearches. For those parts of Pearches omitted at your first entring the table, worke thus: The halfe Pearch, Quarter, or other part of a Pearch in the length, must be reckoned by themselues in the whole breadth, and those of the breadth contrariwise in the length. If there be such odde parts in both, then reckon them of the length in the whole breadth, and them of the breadth in the whole length, ioyning to the other afore-gotten, remembring the product of the one fraction multiplied in the other, to bee pulled from the encrease. To make this matter plaine, I will take this last example before. The one number wherewith I should haue entred my table, was 49. $\frac{1}{4}$. the other 15. $\frac{1}{4}$. I found first by entring with 49. and 15. (omitting the odde parts) 4. Acres, 2. Roodes, 3. Dayworkes, and 3. Pearches. Now for the encrease of the Parts of Pearches left out. I must (as I said) reckon them of the length in the breadth, and contrariwise them of the breadth in the length. Halfe 15. $\frac{1}{4}$. is 7. Pearches, and $\frac{3}{4}$. Three quarters of 49. is 37. Pearches, $\frac{1}{4}$. Which added, makes 45. Pearches. This adioyned to the number afore-gotten, bringeth the whole content of the round figure, which is 4. Acres, 3. Roods, 4. Dayworkes, 3. Pearches, and $\frac{1}{4}$. of a Pearch, the product of the one fraction multiplied in the other subducted. What must be done when the numbers wherewith ye should enter, exceede your table, counsell the declaration of your table there adioyned.

Of the halfe Circle.

To measure halfe circled Land.

For this halfe circle, enter the table with halfe the compasse, & with halfe the Diameter of the circle, or with the length of the pricked hanging line, k. l. So the content of this halfe Circle is 2. Acres, 1. Roode, 7. Dayworkes, 1. Pearch, and $\frac{11}{16}$. of a Pearch.

Another

Another example of Portions and parts of a Circle.

To measure parts of circled Land.

Suppose n. m. o. following, were a part of a circle or piece of Land, whose Content ye desired. The whole Compasse of the Circle which this portion representeth, is (as aforesaid) 99. Pearches: his Diameter or Breadth 31. ½. The pricked Arke or Compasse, n. m. o. is 74. Now with the halfe Breadth or Semidiameter of the Circle, 15. ½. and with 37. the halfe of the pricked Compasse, enter your Table. So haue ye 3. Acres, 2. Roodes, 5. Dayworkes, 2. Pearches, and ¼. of a Pearch, the Content of the piece of Land full of prickes, to the sides of the Triangle pricked.

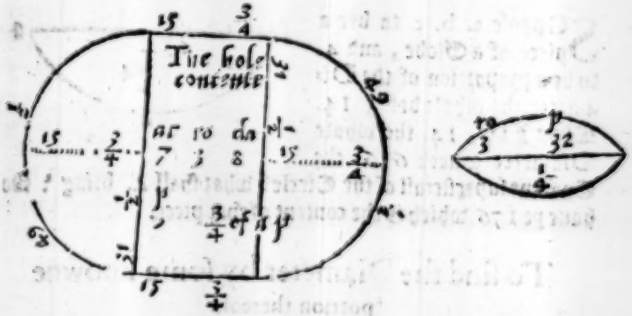
If ye desire to know the sum of Pearches in the other portion beneath the Triangle, separated by the Line m. o. ye must adde the Content of the Triangle (which is 3. Roodes and ½. of a Pearch, found by the Rule of Triangles) to the Acres and Pearches before searched. So haue ye 4. Acres, one Roode, 5. Dayworkes, three Pearches, and ½. of a Pearch. This substracted or pulled from the number contained in the whole Circle, the remaine is the Pearches included in the small piece beneath the Triangle: That is, 1. Roode, 36. Pearches, and ½. of a Pearch.

How mixed Figures are measured.

Land compounded of circles, or his parts.

I Thinke none now will doubt how these two figures following are measured, because they are made of portions or parts of Circles, whose measure is before sufficiently opened

ned, the one consisting of two halfe Circles, and a Quadrangle: the other being the portions of the Circle, m.o. doubled.



If any euill fashioned Land chance to be measured, which requireth to bee brought into many Triangles, to saue labour, yee may adde some portion vnto that, and make it square, or otherwise. So let it then bee measured: and after, from the product pull away that yee added: the remaine is the Content.

To finde the content superficiall of Steeples, Columnes, Globes, and their parts.

TO the Arithmetician, I say: for picked Steeples, multiplie the whole side in halfe the Circumference of the Base, adding the plaine of that Base. For pillers: augment the Circumference of the Base in the Heights, putting to the plaine of both bases. For Globes, the diameter in the Circumference multiplied. Euen so of fragments or parts. Let them that be voide of Arithmetike enter my Table of account following, with such numbers as I now willed the Arithmetician to multiplie, not forgetting what I haue before written. So I serue their turne. To measure Steeples, Columnes, Globes, &c.

The Art of measuring

Or thus by the rule of proportion, the parts of a Globe are found.

To measure parts of Globes.

Suppose a. b. c. to bee a piece of a Globe, and 4. to be a proportion of the Diameter, the whole being 14. Thus I say, 14. the whole Diameter giueth 616. the Content superficiall of the Circle: what shall 4. bring? So haue ye 176. which is the content of that piece.

To find the Diameter by some knowne portion thereof.

To finde the vnknowne Diameter of a Globe.

If ye be ignorant what length the Diameter of the Globe is, whose proportion ye haue, the height or part of the Demeetem being 4. foote, augment halfe the line a.b. which is 6. 7. in himselfe, and the product diuide by 4. So haue ye 10. to be added to 4. which maketh 14. the whole Diameter.

The true measuring of Mountaines and Valleys.

The vi. Chapter.

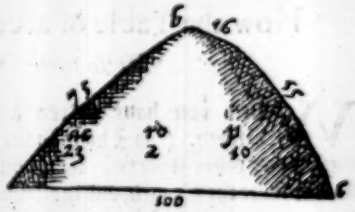
To measure Mountaines.

First ye shall measure the circuit of the Foote, or Base of the Mountaine: then the compasse of the Summity or top, adding them together. So shall ye do of the Ascenses, that is, the going vp from the foote to the top, ioyning the measure of the longer & shorter in one. Now take the halfe of the circuit added, & the halfe part of the Ascenses ioyned, and enter your Table: there shall ye see the Content,

Ensample

Enſample.

A.b.c. is the mountaine: a.c. the circuit of the Vale, being 100. Pearches, b. the top 16. Pearches. Which ioyned together, make 116. b. c. the one Aſcenſe is 55. Pearches: the other 75. Theſe added make 130. The halfe of the circuits is 58. the halfe of the Aſcenſes 65. with theſe two ſummes yee ſhall enter your Table of account, where ye ſhall finde 23. Acres, 2. Roodes, and 10. Pearches, the true content of this figured hill. Figure of a Mountaine.



Of the Valley.

AS in the Mountaine ye meaſured the circuit or compaſſe of the Vale or Foote: ſo here contrary yee ſhall meete round about the circuite or compaſſe of the height of the Valley. And as ye got the meaſure or compaſſe of the top of the Mountaine, ſo meaſure the circuit of the depth of the Valley. In like manner as yee meaſured the Aſcenſe, that is, the going vp from the foote to the top: ſo meaſure the Diſcenſe or going downe of the Hill, to the depth of the Valley. The reſt all worke, as I haue ſhewed you in meaſuring the Mountaine. To meaſure Valleyes.

For more plainneſſe, behold this enſample or figure. If ye lay together the circuites of the heighe & depth, which is 210. and 30 taking the halfe part of theſe two Circuites, making

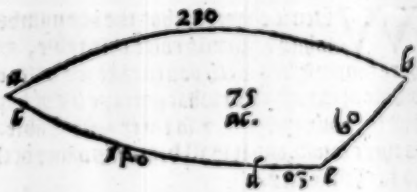


Figure of a Valley.

an 120: then the two Assenses 140. and 60 added in one product 200. the halfe thereof being 100: with this and 120. the other halfe of the Circuite, ye may enter your Table. That doing, loe 75. Acres.

How the Table of account now following, is to be vsed.

What is to bee done when numbers, with which you should enter, exceede your Table.

When you haue gotten a conuenient Length and Bredth, (as I haue aboue declared by diuers Triangles and other figures) then you shall enter this Table. Seeke there the Length, and most number of Pearches in the higher margine, which beginneth at 1. and endeth rightward at 40. Looke the other summe of Pearches (I meane the breath) in the right side and hanging margine, from 1. descending to 30. Now at the meeting of the lines, where the one answereth the other directly in a square, you shall finde the Acres, Roodes, Day workes, and Pearches. Note that the first number set on the left side, and vpper part in any square, signifieth the number of Acres. The figure 1. set in the vpper part, and right side, both betoken a Roode: the figure 2. there two Roods. 3. three Roodes. And the figure in the left side beneath, signifieth a Day worke, or Day workes. A figure in the lower part rightward, declareth Pearches.

A Declaration adioyned.

When it chanceth that the one number or both with the which ye should enter this table, are greater then any here found: it behoueth you to take the halfe of the one, and the whole of the other, or what parts ye list of both, most commodious for your purpose, & so enter your Table. Looke then what is there found, and it shall beare his name of the parts multiplied in themselues.

Ensample

Enſample.

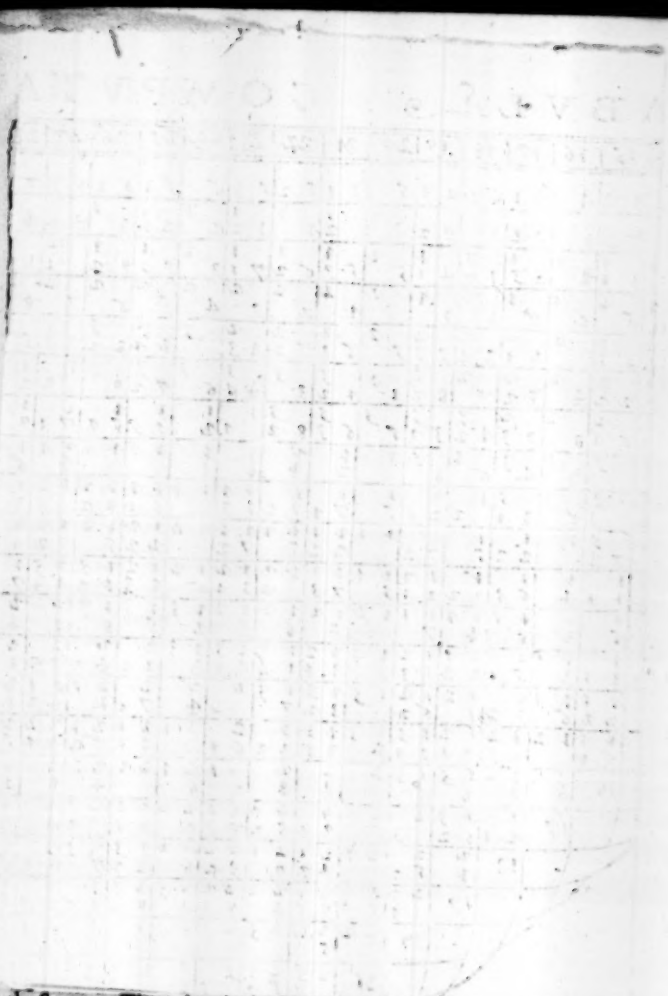
Suppoſe the number with the which ye ſhould enter your Table to bee 130. Pearches in length, and the breadth 60. neither of theſe may be found in the margins: wherefore I take the third part of an 130. which is 34. Pearches, and one remaineth.

The halfe 60 that is 30. I finde with entring them at the common meeting, 6. Acres, 1. Roode, and 5. Day woꝛkes. This ſumme muſt haue his name of the parts augmented in themſelues. I tooke the third part of the one, and halfe the other number, therefoꝛe 2. muſt bee multiplied in 3. oꝛ contrarie: ſo haue ye ſixe, which ſignifieth that yee haue found by entring, but the ſixth part of the number ye ſhould finde. Wherefoꝛe I muſt take this ſumme tofoꝛe found (being Acres, 1. Roode, and 5. Daywoꝛkes) ſixe times as much. So haue yee 33. Acres, & one Roode. Foꝛ the Pearch remaining in length, reckon him in the breadth (as is afoꝛe declared) in the fifth Chapter of the Remaines: ſo haue ye 60. Pearches moꝛe to be added. So the encreaſe of theſe two numbers, 103. and 60. amount to 38 Acres, two Roodes and 5. Day woꝛkes. Thus any manner length and breadth is reduced to this Table following, which ſufficeth.

Looke what I haue ſhewed in the Chapter of parts, that vnderſtand here of whole Pearches, leſt ſubſtracting, &c.

Thus with few woꝛds is ended the certaine meaſuring of all manner Land, touching the Superficiall Contents. Wherefoꝛe now ſhall follow the true meaſuring of Timber, Stone, Steeples, Pillers, Globes, accoꝛding to their Craſſitude.

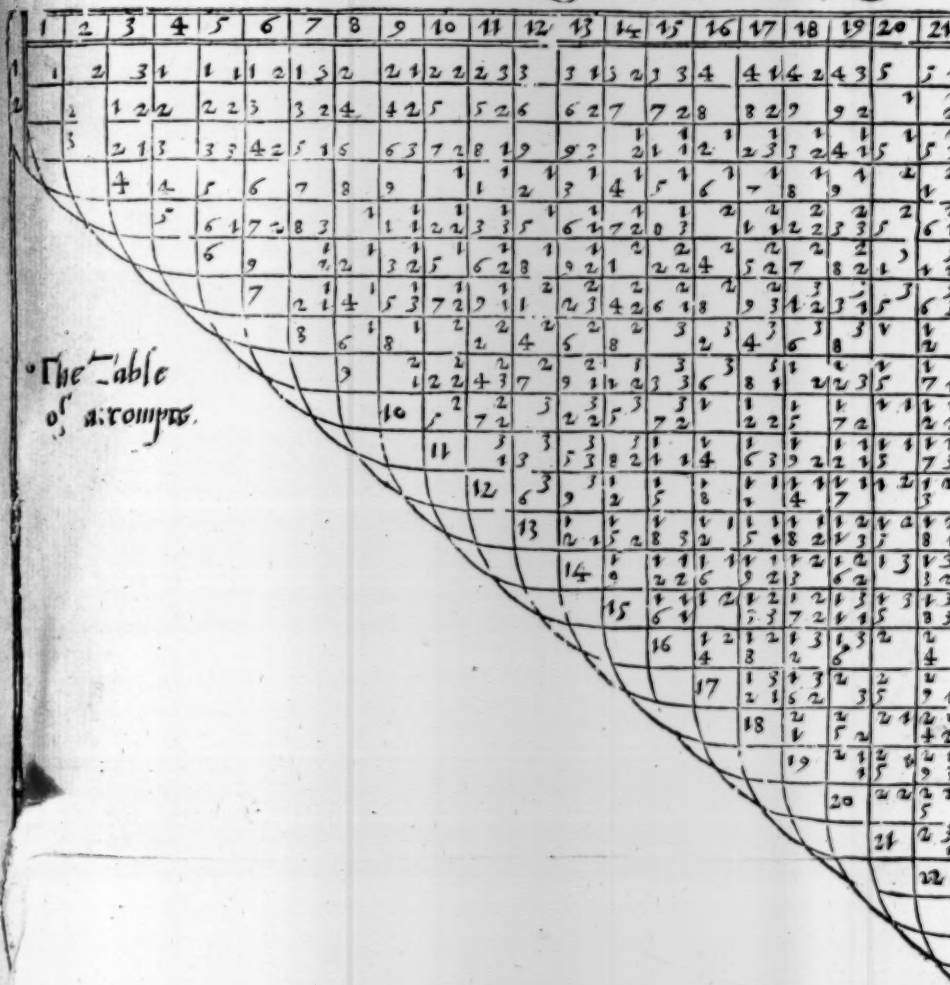
Such as are altogether ignoꝛant of Arithmetike, may reckon by our Engliſh coyne, allowing foꝛ euery Pearch in length oꝛ breadth a penny, and ſo euery Parke makes an Acre, euery Noble halfe an Acre, euery foꝛty pence oꝛ halfe Noble, a roode, and euery penny a ſquare Pearch. And ſo by memoꝛie without Tables, may in ſome rude and groſſe manner, caſt vp reaſonable iuſt the true contents of all Cloſes, Medowes, Marſhes, Hils oꝛ Valleys.



the Square. Then they feeke this whole square vpon the
Ruler, and ſo meaſuring the Timber, they conclude of it vn-
truely.

As

TABVLA



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														15	1 6 1	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 7	1 3 1	1 3 5	1 3
															16	1 2 4	1 2 8	1 3 2	1 3 6	2	2 4
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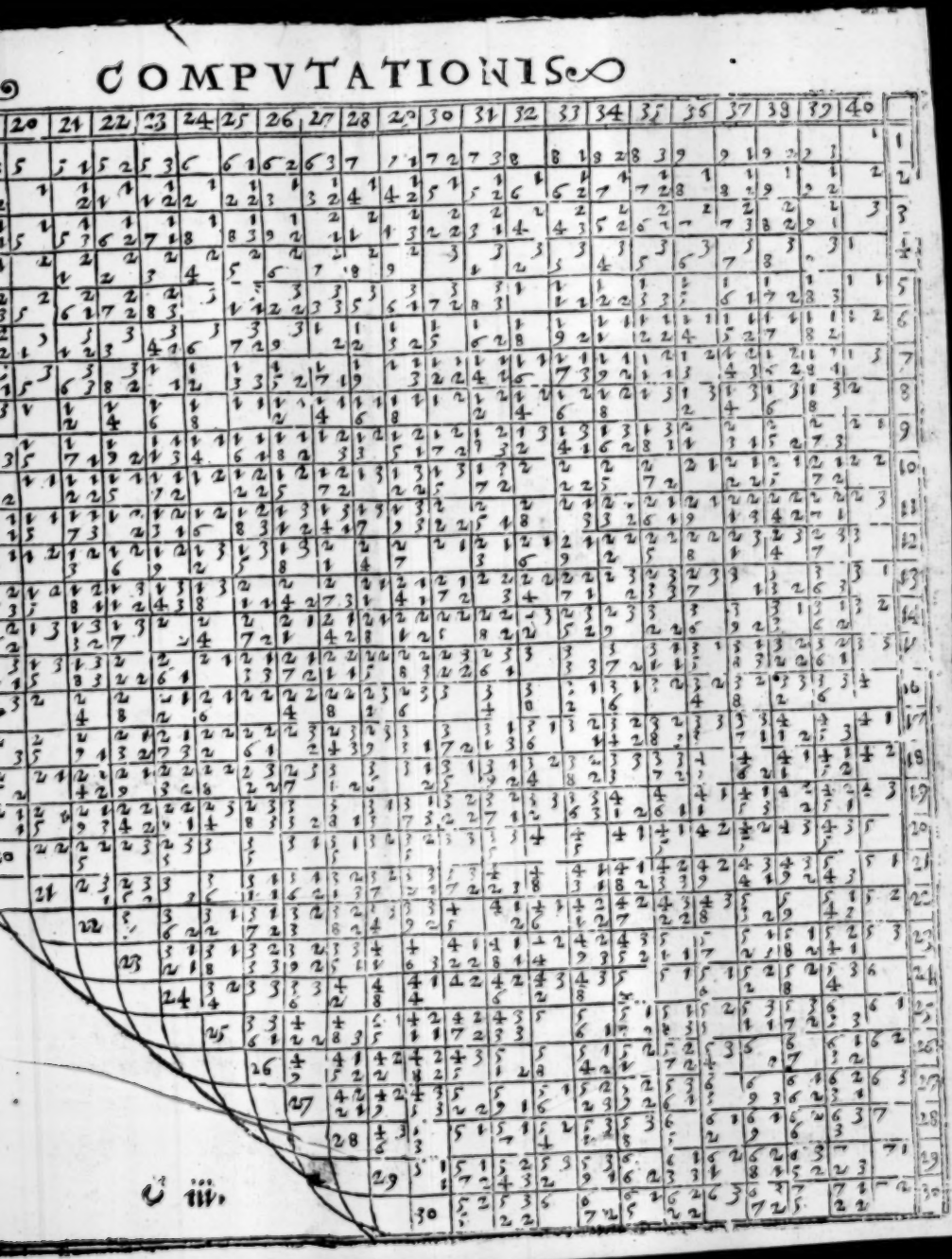
The Table of accompts.

Place this Table after the white page in C.



TO THE READER.

IT commeth commonly to paſſe, that Carpenters, Maſons, and ſuch like Artificers, are put either to meaſure timber euery way ſquare, or ſquared logs, broader on the one ſide then on the other: yea many times mutilate or vnperfect ſtuffe. Sometimes three, fiue, tenne, or twenty, ſquare in the head, and ſo through: oftentimes round Stone or timber with hollowed, &c. Afore I ſhew vnto them what muſt be done with ſuch pieces of timber or Stone, to get their true meaſure, my deſire ſhalbe that ſuch Craftsmen will leaue to be heady or ſelfe willed: yea ſo greedily to ſticke to their corrupted rules, that vtterly they refuſe to be taught.

Both learning and experience declareth vnto me, that the grounds which the beſt of them haue, are falſe. To open how and where, it needeth not: neither doth it appertaine to inſtruction, onely it may ſuffice him that liketh the true way, here to receiue it appointed to him. Yet to ſatisfie and content him which will not beleeue any ſuch errors or falſe grounds to bee, I ſay (and truly) that the Ruler of Timber meaſure, which the moſt part of them hath, is not made by right Art: Beſides that, their craft in ſeeking the Square of ſome Timber is very falſe. They vſe in meaſuring, to lay the broader and narrower ſides together in a ſumme, and to take the halfe of that number for the Square. Then they ſeeke this vntrue Square vpon the falſe Ruler, and ſo meaſuring the Timber, they conclude of it vntruely.

As

As this is corrupted, ſo are other Grounds which they take to be infallible. Now to the purpoſe: touching the correction of thoſe Errors, with other not mentioned, whereby true meaſuring may enſue, this way ſhall be taken. After I haue opened how you muſt handle all ſuch faſhioned Timber (as afore is ſpoken of) there ſhall follow a Table in which ye may finde (as I will declare) the Square of any Stone or Timber. That knowne, it is requiſite to haue another Table immediately following, which may appoint to all true Squares from 1. to 6. inches, the iuſt length to make a foote euery way ſquare. With the length agreeable to your Square, your Logge muſt be meaſured. And as oft as ye finde it from the one end to the other of your Timber, ſo oft ye may conclude the foote Square to be contained in that timber Logge, or Stone: that is, ſo many ſquare Feete there to be included. This Table of Timber meaſure ſtandeth in the place of a good Ruler, well decked with true meaſures. By this ye may make or correct Rulers at pleaſure, as after appeareth.

In a Foote ſquare is contained 172. Inches.

Now orderly followeth the true meaſuring of all faſhioned Timber or ſtone aforenamed.

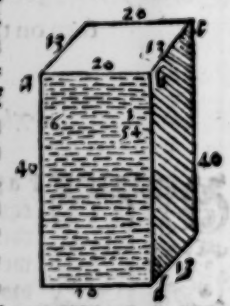
How Timber or Stone foureſquare *euery way, or broader on the one ſide* then on the other, is meaſured.

The vij. Chapter.

IF a piece of Timber or Stone, bee either equally ſquare, broader on the one ſide, then on the other, yee ſhall take the iuſt meaſure, I meane, how many Inches the broader ſide containeth: euen ſo of the narrower. This done, yee muſt ſeeke in the Table of ſquares following, the meaſure of the broader ſide of the Timber or Stone, in the vpper margine of that Table. Then looke for the number of Inches, of the equall or narrower ſide, in the right part and hanging Margin. At the common meeting where the one number anſwereth directly to the other, there your true Square ſhal appeare. This Square ſo found, ſhalbe referred to your Table of Timber meaſure: in the which ye may plainely ſee (if you runne downe by the left Margin, vntill your Inches ſquare appeare) how many Feete or Inches of your Ruler belong to a Foote ſquare. As often as that meaſure there found, is contained in the Timber or Stone, ſo often and as many Feete ſquare ye may conclude (without doubt) the piece of Timber or Stone to haue.

Ensample.

Suppose this squared Timber or Stone a. b. c. d. were to be measured, the broader side a. b. 20. Inches, the narrower side b. c. 13. Inches, the length 40. Inches. Now I must seeke the broader side 20, in the vpper Margine of the table. The narrower side 13, must be found in the right side and hanging Margine. At their common meeting, 16. Inches, and $\frac{1}{4}$. part of an Inch shall appeare. This true square must be searched for in the table of timber measure. Therefore looke for 16. in the Margine of this table. In the Squares with him rightward, ye shall finde 6. Inches, and $\frac{3}{4}$. which is three quarters of an Inch. Some deale lesse of your Ruler then 6. and $\frac{1}{4}$. layd out vpon the timber, maketh a Foote Square. And that measure so directly handled, is contained in the Length of your timber fiue times. Wherefore affirme fiue Foote there to bee, beside that is left $\frac{1}{12}$. part of a Foote. Note because the Squares at all times (in this Ensample) rise not to euen Inches, but sometime to odde parts: therefore according to your discretion, adde or take away some part more or lesse in setting forth the Foote Square, as aboue is performed.



It were intolerable tediousnesse, yea impossible to set forth the true quantities of timber measure, to all odde Quantities of Squares. The discreete handling of these, the wittie shall bring to a sufficient exactnesse.

Of

Of Timber or Stone, 3.5.10.20. or mo sides Square. &c.

The viij. Chapter.

When Timber hath diuers equall Squares in the head, and so through: first measure all the square sides round about the head or end of the Timber. Then take halfe the number of the whole measure for one breadth.

Then measure from the Center (which is the middle of the head, or end of the Timber) to the middest of the Square side, betweene the two Angles, and take the measure of that distance for the other breadth. Now resort with the measures of these two breadths, (as before) to the Table of Squares: seeking the bigger number or breadth in the vpper Margine, and the other lesser in the side Margine. With the square there found, haue recourse to the Table of Timber measure, and doe as I haue instructed.

Ensample.

Admit this small piece of Timber five square, c. f. g. h. should be measured, euery side being 12. Inches. If ye adde together in one summe all the five sides, they make 60. Inches. The halfe is 30: that serueth for one breadth. Then the Line c. f. which goeth from the Center or middest of the Square, to the middle of one side, is 8. Inches. The two numbers 30. and 8. must be sought (as before) in the table of squares following. At the common meeting, your square shall appeare 15 Inches, $\frac{8}{10}$. This square 15. seeke in the Table of Timber measure. There ye may see right with it 7. Inches, and $\frac{1}{2}$. Now because of $\frac{1}{2}$. the odde quantity of the

Square aboue 15. Inches, lay something lesse. Then see how oftentimes that measure (so with discretion handled) is from the one end of your Timber to the other: and affirme so many times a Foote square there to be, as that measure is found in the length of your Logge.

How round and hollow Timber, Steeples, Pillers, Globes, &c. are to be measured.

The ix. Chapter.

First gird the Logge round about with some Line: then diuide the Line which compasseth that timber into two equal parts: keepe the one part for the bigger breadth. After, ye shall diuide againe that whole length (the two and twenty part cast away) in three parts, and take the halfe of one of them for the other narrower breadth. With the measures of these two breadths, haste to your table, performing all things as afore is opened.

Ensample.

Suppose this little piece of Timber, i.k.l.m. were to be measured, the compasse or girding 36. Inches, and the halfe of that is 18. being the one breadth: then the third of 36. is 12: the halfe of it is 6. which is the other narrower breadth, with these two numbers 6. and 18. enter the Table of Squares following, and so the table of Timber measure. At the last (all things performed as before) ye shall finde in this round Logge, the length l. m. being 18. Inches, 1. Foote, and $\frac{1}{10}$. part of a foote. This is sufficient for all such like.

A note of hollowed Timber.

IF it chance that hollowed Timber be to be measured: measure the whole Logge as though it were not hollow, as aboue is declared. Then measure the narrower and broader side of the hollow, and see what is contained in that, as though it were massie Timber. Now pull out the content of it, from the whole aboue measured: the remaine of force must shew what Timber is included in that hollowed body.

I Am vnable in few words to expresse to the vnlearned, by what meane Pyramidall, or picked regular Steeples of all fashions are measured. Also how Pillers, how the content of Globes or Bowles are searched, vnlesse the Art of numbring were tasted. That being knowne: thus (as now followeth) I teach.

How the crassitude of picked Steeples is knowne.

MUltiply the plaine of the Base in the third part of the Height: so yee haue the Crassitude. Or multiplie the Content superficiall (found as I haue instructed) in the Height of the Steeple, taking for your purpose the third part of that product.

How the Content of Pillers is knowne.

EMcrease the Base plaine in his Altitude or Height: so haue ye your desire.

How the Cubicall bodies of Globes are searched.

The content Superficiall found, (as I haue opened) must be multiplied in the firth part of the Diameter: the product is that ye require: Or the third part of the superficiall Content in halfe the Diameter. Or multiplie the plaine of the Circle in the whole Diameter: then take two third parts, which added, make the Crassitude.

Of the halfe Circle.

His Superficiall Content multiplied (as I said) bringeth the magnitude of him. If any man require ensamples of these last matters, or more sufficient handling: let them resort vnto my bookes published of Geometrie, where they shall bee satisfied. These little appertaine to Carpenters or Masons: therefore not by ensample declared.

A generall note.

When thou shalt bee put to measure some Body, without order or fashion, lacking part of his Square, or hauing more then his Forme: if it lacke, thou shalt make it perfect, by obseruing diligently the running together of the sides. The parts wanting shall bee measured, as though they were there, which portions must be taken from the whole Body measured.

Also when there resulteth any more then the forme or Regular Square: first measure the square Body: then the Crassitude which aboundeth. All put together, doe shew the whole irregular Bodie. This sufficeth.

A Table to find the iuſt Radix or Square of any Timber or Stone.

IT behoueth you to know, that this table following is made for the true ſquare of any manner timber: therefore vnderſtand that the numbers from 1. to 40. ſet aboue in the high Margine, betoken the Inches of the broader ſide of the Timber. And the numbers from 1. and ſo downeward to 30. put in the right part and hanging Margine of this table, ſignifie the inches of the narrower ſide: and to conclude briefly, the Element or figures ſet in euery ſquare roome, betoken the iuſt ſquare. The bigger figures leftward in euery ſquare place, ſignifie the whole inches. And the other leſſer rightward in the ſame ſquare diuided by a line, the parts of inches, as $\frac{1}{2}$ &c.

This firſt Fraction toward the left hand, betokeneth one halfe part of an inch: the other two fifts of an inch, and euerie figure or fraction hauing a point adioyned vnto him, ſome deale leſſe then that part is: as this part, $\frac{1}{2}$ repreſenteth ſcant halfe an inch, a very little quantity leſſe. And if it had two pricks by him, he ſhould haue declared ſome quantity more: as this other fraction or part, $\frac{2}{7}$: which is more then two fifts, a ſmall deale.

It had not beene needfull to haue put the parts of the Square ſo preciſely as they are here: neither is it requiſite ſo curiouſly to take them.

The x. Chapter.

Foote

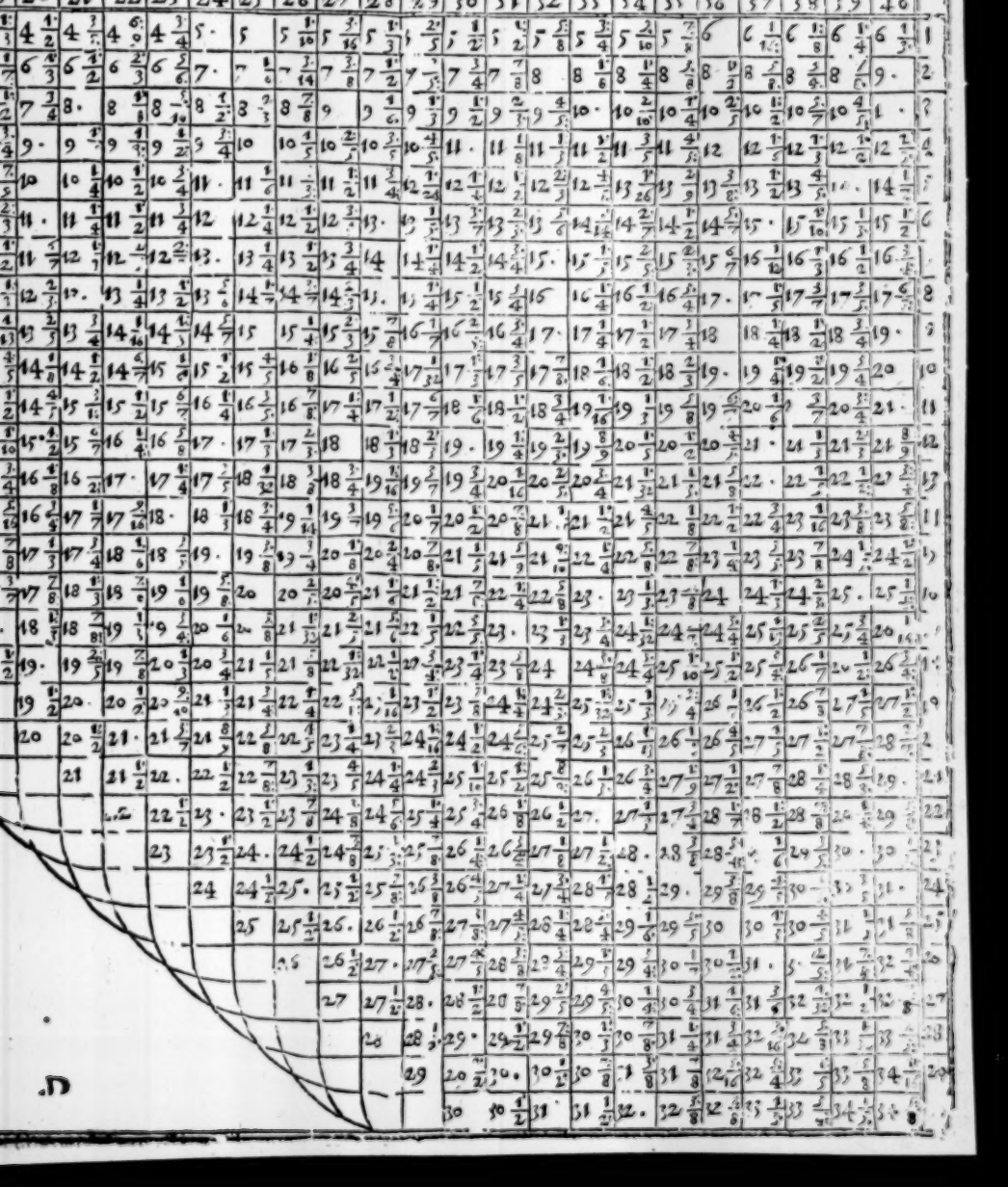
1	144

35	1	
36	1	

Thus is finiſhed the meaſuring of Timber.
Now enſueth of Boord.

The Table of Squar

place this Table betwixt B. and C.



A Table to find the Surd Radix or Square

with the declaration and vſe of it.

The x. Chapter.

THis Table (as ye ſee) is diuided into two Columnes or Rowes: the one very ſhort the other longer. In the head of the firſt, I haue put this word Foot: in the ſecond row, Inches, and parts to ſignifie Feete, Inches, and parts of Inches. The ſummes in the margine and left part of the firſt and ſecond columne, declare the quantity of the ſquare of Timber or Stone from 1. to 36. Inches ſquare. Within the rowes you may finde the iuſt length to a foote ſquare, if ye enter into them in right order according to the ſquare.

Enſample.

SUppoſe the ſquare of your Timber were 7. Inches, and that ye deſired to know what meaſure or length of the ruler would make a foote ſquare: ſeeke in the left margine, ſeuen Inches: and with him in that order toward the right hand, ye ſhall finde 2. foote 11. Inches, and $\frac{3}{7}$. of an Inch. Note becauſe the fraction $\frac{3}{7}$. hath a prick by him, it betokeneth ſome ſmall quantity leſſe then $\frac{3}{7}$. of an inch. If it had 2. prickes or points thus: $\frac{3}{7}$ it ſhould ſignifie ſome little quantity more. Neither maketh it matter whether ye obſerue this pricking or no, the quantitie is ſo little to be added or pulled away.

Note what hath been ſpoken of timber, the ſame alſo is to bee vnderſtood of ſtone, likewiſe to be meaſured.

Thus is finiſhed the meaſuring of Timber.

Now enſueth of Boord.

How Tables, Boords, Glaſſe, or any ſuch like, are meaſured, according to their length and breadth, onely to the foote ſquare.

The xi. Chapter.

THis thing is perfoymed by the helpe of a Table following, diuided in fiue ſmall Tables, and as many Margins. The firſt and left Margin begynneth at $\frac{1}{4}$, which is one quarter of an Inch, and extendeth to fiue Inches, as yee may plainely perceiue if ye runne downe by that Margine. This hath his Table on the right ſide adioyning vnto him. The other taketh his beginning at fiue Inches, $\frac{1}{4}$. and endeth at twelue, hauing his proper Table alſo. The third from 12. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 18. And ſo from 18. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24: from 24. $\frac{1}{4}$. to 30. The laſt Margine is from 30. $\frac{1}{4}$. to 36. and there endeth.

Of this that is ſaid, you may gather that euery Margin hath his Table on his right ſide. Alſo you muſt know that in the top, and beneath, I haue put (as in the Table of Timber meaſure) theſe woyds, Foote, Inch, and parts, to ſignifie, Feete, Inches, and parts of an Inch. Whenſoeuer ye liſt to meaſure booyd, Glaſſe, oy any other ſuch, with the bryedth of it, enter this table, and ſeek that bryedth in his proper margine; there ye ſhall finde in right oyder how many Feete, Inches, oy parts of an Inch, belong to a Foote ſquare. So often as the meaſure is in your ſtuffe, inſt as many Feete haue ye in that Booyd, oy ſuch like. If the bryeadth exceed this Table, then diuide the bryedth in parts, and woyke as is and ſhall be declared. So the ingenious applieth this Table foy all manner bryeadths, moſt exactly.

Example.

Fo Yn
Fo Yn
Yn Par
Yn Par
Yn Par
Yn Par

Ensample.

Suppose I haue a pane of Glasse, or a Boord, whose breadth were 22. inches, $\frac{1}{24}$. the length 16. foote. In the fourth margine, I finde this breadth, 22. and $\frac{1}{24}$. And euen with it in the table rightward, I see 6. inches, $\frac{1}{7}$. So much of my Ruler wanting some small quantity, maketh a foote.

Now because in the length of my boord (which is 16. foote) that measure is found 29. times, and $\frac{2}{7}$. parts: I conclude 29. foote there to be, and two third parts of a foote Square, according to the length and breadth I said (wanting some small quantity) because of the point ioyned to this fraction $\frac{2}{7}$. which is put to diminish the fracion some little thing, as is declared plainely in the other Tables before put forth.

He that desireth to measure chamber floores, pauements, or such like, let him onely multiply the breadth with the length, so the product sheweth the Content.

Ensample.

If there were a pauement 100. foot long, and in breadth 50. I must needes conclude (by multiplication of the length in the breadth there to be contained 5000. foote.

Or thus without Arithmetike, when the breadth exceedeth the Table.

Diuide the breadth in parts (as is opened in the Declaration of the table of account) and worke as I haue before instructed. So for pauements all manner wales it serueth your turne. Of this matter to put forth tables, were superfluous tediousnesse and folly. The ingenious with these few will be satisfied.

The

The Carpenters Ruler.

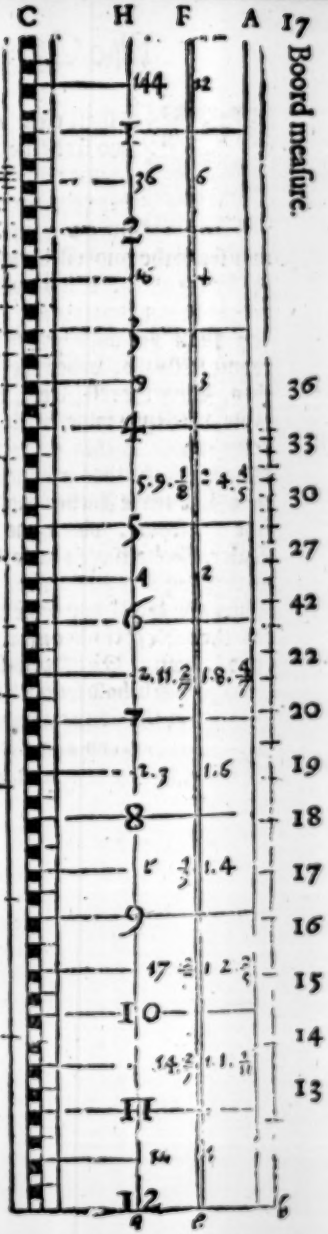
The face of the Carpenters Ruler, figured with the true measures, and other things necessary.

The xij. Chapter.

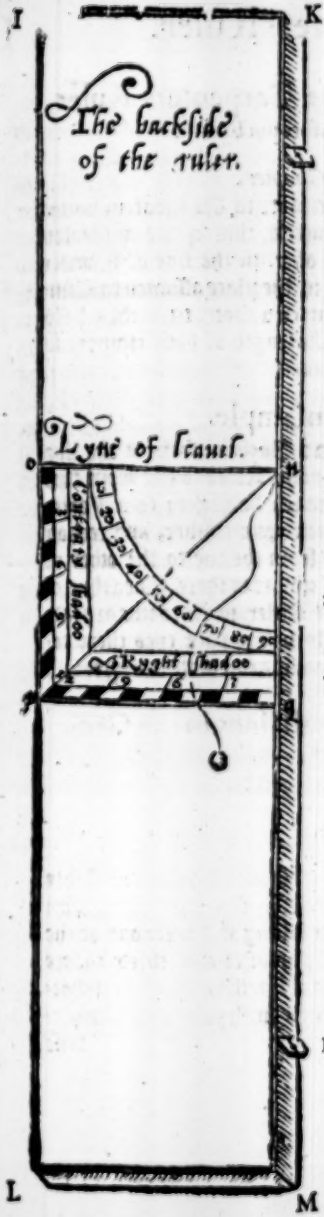
BEcause the effect of this Ruler is aboue declared by tables, an instument also wel knowne and common among good Artificers, I will not spend many wozds in opening it. Behold þ figures & learne by thē how ye ought to make, and commonly to decke your Ruler, both with timber and boozd measure.

Ensample.

Admit the Ruler to be a. b. c. d. well plained 12. Inches long, a quarter of an Inch thick, & 2. Inches in breadth. Truly it were moze commodious, if it had two foote in length. This ruler here imagined, but a foote long is diuided first in 12. euen parts called inches: then euery inch in halfe, oz two equall pozti-ons: each halfe in two quarters: euery quarter in foure oz 2. parts at the least: as in this ensample. Then are the figures placed from 1. to 12. manifesting the inches. Thus your ruler is ready to receiue the measures which are marked oz figured on your Ruler thus. Adde first the timber measure as followeth.



YE shall resort to your table of Timber measure, and seeke how many feete belong to one Inch square: there yee shall finde 144. This number note, write, or rather graue, where this figure 1. representing one Inch, is figured as yee may see in the middest betweene the line c. f. and the line of the figure g. h. This done, resort to your table againe, and behold how many feete and parts two Inches square requireth. So shall yee finde 36. foote, which is placed in the next roome leftward, vnder the Character 2. signifying two Inches. Thus the rest, feete, Inches, and parts, found in your table, vntill you come to the 12. Inch, where ye shall perceiue twelue Inches onely to bee set in his proper roome, &c. Then seeke further in your table what belongeth to 13. Inches. Loe tenne Inches and $\frac{1}{7}$. This must be numbred in the line c.d. from c. which line betokeneth the thicknesse of the Ruler. Make there a little strike vpon that grossenesse, euen or right against the measure 10. What needs many words? Thus doe vntill you come to 36. Inches, and that is noted (as the table of timber measure sheweth) right with one Inch and $\frac{1}{7}$. from c. No otherwise is performed of boord measure, as ye may behold set forth by the helpe of his proper table in the Square roomes beneath the line c.f. and also the other thicknesse or line b. a.



The backside of the Ruler, with the quadrant Geometricall.

The xiij. Chapter.

THis other figure i. k. l. m. is the backside of your ruler, having in the middest of Geometricall quadrant n. o. p. q. whose making in few words is thus expressed. The line or breadth of your ruler n. o. the line o. p. p. q. q. n. ought to be of one equall iust length, cutting each other squirewise. And from the center n. vnto p. is drawne another line, which is called the line of height. So is o. n. the line of leuell, q. n. the line of heights vpright. This knowne, I open my compasse, one foote remaining. In the center n. the other extended in the line of leuell almost to o. making a circumference to q. n. which is a portion of a circle named a quadrant, and ought to bee diuided into 90. equall parts, as ye may behold, euery of them called a degree. Ye may diuide the lines o. p. p. q. named the Scale, each in 12. as here, or in 60. yea in 100. equall portions is more meete for the vse of shadowes, heights, lengths, &c. Note that the side or halfe Scale o. p. is called the contrary shadow p. p. right shadow. Remember that vpon the thicknesse m. k. ye ought to haue two fine equall square sights well bored, represented here by r. s. made of wood, or rather metall to bee fastned there when time requireth: let this satisfie.

The making of a Geometricall quadrant.

Note these three principal lines.

The line of height vpright.

The diuided sides o. p. and p. q are called the Scale.

The common vſe of the Carpenters Ruler, touching the Face afore put foorth.

The xiiij. Chapter.

The eight Chapter ſheweth how the true ſquare is found.

SUppoſe a piece of timber to bee moaten, whoſe true ſquare is 7. Inches, this ſquare appointed you to the figure of 7. in the line g. h. vnder whom rightward in the place aſſigned to Timber meaſure, is written 2. foote, 11. inches, $\frac{1}{17}$. As often as that meaſure is found in the length of your timber, ſo many foote of timber is in that piece.

Another Enſample.

IMagine your Square to be 22. Inches: ſeeke in the line a. c. Note then how much of your Ruler is left from that to the end of your Rule c. and ſo much belongeth to a Foote. Therefore lay out the meaſure vpon your timber, and reckon how many times ye may finde it, from the one to the other of your Logge: for ſo many foote of timber is there. Even thus of boord. Seeke the breath vpon your Ruler, in the roome or place of boord meaſure, and immediately before your eyes there remaineth what is to be laid out to make a iuſt foote of boord.

The vſe of the principall lines in the Geometricall Quadrant on the backſide of the Ruler, and firſt of the leuell line.

The xv. Chapter.

IT behooueth you to looke thorow your ſights q. n. placed in the thickneſſe of line. k. m. a ſine thred and plummet falling at liberty out of the Center n. If this plummet and thred chance preciſely on the line of leuell (which is n. o. whatſoeuer ye ſee thorow the ſight, is leuell with your eye: if otherwiſe

wise the thing that yee looke vnto is not leuell, either more or lesse then the height of leuell of your eye: More, if the plummet fall to you-ward: lesse, if contrary.

How by the line of Leuell to foresee, whether the water of any Spring or head is possible to be brought to a place appointed, and also to iudge the wholesomnesse of it.

The xvi. Chapter.

YE shall goe to the head of Spring, and set your Ruler to your eye (being in height equall with the water) so that the fine cord and plummet fall precisely in the line of leuell. Now, if through the sights yee may see aboue the place, know and iudge the water possible to be brought: if your sight fall vnder, impossible. It commeth commonly to passe, when the place to the which yee would haue water conueyed, is of any great distance from the head, then Hilles, Valleys, and such like impediments, let the line visuall to haue his free course: wherefore this remedy is prouided: At the head of the Spring, yee shall looke thorow the sights (as before) and note a marke in the next hill toward the place: then goe to the marke: in like manner obserue another in some hill: so forth, vntill by any of them ye may perceiue the place desired. If then your sight running thorow the pinnes of your Ruler (the thred euer falling on the Line n. o.) exceede that place, the conueying of your water is possible. Otherwise not.

Now by the way briefly yee shall be instructed, how yee may know the wholesomnesse of water.

How good water is knowne.

TAke a cleane pot, and put water in it: so set it on the fire: after a little boyling, powre it out: if then no filth re-

maine in the bottome of the pot, it may be iudged the wholeſomer. Or thus. Let fall drops vpon metall, or rather on Glaſſe (any of them being poliſhed) and ſuffer that to drie by it ſelfe: if after there remaine no ſpot or ſigne, it is a good token. Moreouer if your water be ſweete, pure, cleare, light, or of little weight, it followeth, the water to bee wholeſome for the vſe of man.

Of the Line of height.

WHenſoeuer the Thred and Plummet doe chance iuſtly on the Height, which is n. p. the Altitude or height that ye ſee, is euen with the diſtance from the middle of your Foote, to the nether part directly vnder the toppe, equall with your ſtanding, adding the height of your Eye downeward. Know that yee muſt euer ſtand vpright with bodie and Necke, your Feete iuſt together, the one Eye cloſed, &c.

The line of vpright Altitudes.

IVdge alſo any thing plumbe vpright, when the thickneſſe of your Ruler i. l. is cloſely thereon, the plummet then at liberty falling on q n. named the Line of Heights vpright. Now followeth the vſe of the Scale.

To ſearch out Heights by the Scale, with the aid of two places.

The xviij. Chapter.

LEt the Thread and Plummet fall in the one, on the 12. poynts; in the other Station, on the 6. of the right ſhaddow: double the diſtance betweene the two places, the ſummitie appeareth from that part of the thing meaſured, which is equall in Height with your

eye.

eye. Or the one in the 12. the other in 8. of right ſhadow: then triple the diſtance. The one in 12. the other in 6. of right Quadruplate, the ſpace. The one in the 12. the other in 6. of the contrarie ſhadow: then the ſpace betweene both the Stations is eqnall with that yee meaſure, euer vnderſtanding from your eye vpward. Euen that ſame commeth to paſſe, if in the one the Thred bee found vpon the 6. of the contrarie, in the other on the 4. of the ſame, or the 4. and 3. of the contrarie. In all theſe the ſpaces are equall with the Altitudes. So then, in meaſuring the diſtance betweene the two places, yee haue the height from your eye vpward, putting to it the length from your ſight downeward, the whole altitude appeareth, the Baſe being equall with your ſtanding.

I would not haue you ignorant here, how to know lengths which be in height not eaſie to come vnto. For (as before) get the height of the toppe, the Altitude of the Baſe or longeſt part of your length. Subduct the leſſe height out of the more, of force your deſired length remaineth. Or thus: Let the plummet and thread fall in the 12. Marke your place: goe in toward the thing (the thred as it was) vntill yee ſee the Baſe of that length: the diſtance betweene the two ſtandings, is vndoubtedly the Length. How lengths in height are knowne.

How with the Scale direct or vpright heights by their ſhadowes are declared.

The xix. Chapter.

TVrne your left ſide vnto the Sunne, ſuffering his Beames to pearce both your ſights q. r. placed (afore is ſayd) in the thickneſſe of line, k. m. The Thread or plummet then hanging at liberty, out of the Center n. ſheweth as well the Degrees

of height to be counted from 0. as the parts of the Scale cut. If your thred be found in the 12. part or line of leuell, shadowes of all things being perpendicular eleuated, are equall with their bodies. If the plummet with the thred be perceiued, cutting the parts nert to the sights, which I name poynts of the right shadow, then euery thing direct is more then his shadow, by that proportion which 12. exceedeth the parts, where the thred was found. If it fall in 1. that is the first part of the right shadow, take the shadow twelue times to make the height. In two, that is the second part, fiue times, in the third, foure times: in the fourth, three times: in the fifth, twice: and $\frac{2}{7}$. of the shadow, in the sixth, twice, in the seuenth once, and $\frac{1}{4}$. in the eighth once, and $\frac{1}{3}$: in the ninth once, and $\frac{1}{3}$: in the tenth once, and $\frac{1}{3}$: in the eleuenth ye shall take the shadow once, and $\frac{1}{11}$. part of it.

Right shadow. If the Arte of numbring were had, I would will you to multiply the length of the shadow by 12. and the product diuide by the parts, in the which you found the thred.

Contrary shadow. But if it bee in the parts of the contrary shadow, augment the length of the shadow with the parts declared by the plummet: and the increase diuide them by 12. so commeth the altitude also.

Thus the composition and whole appliance of the Carpenters Ruler is shewed: therefore somewhat shall be now said of the Squire.

I am not ignorant that the common vse of him, is better knowne then I can with many words expresse, wherefore I leaue to write in that behalfe. Notwithstanding I will declare how Heights and Lengths are taken, &c. matters rare and knowne of few Artificers.

Also by tables to get a true knowledge of the day-houre, and that diuers waies, with the helpe of the Squire, as is opened in my generall Prognostication, augmented in the yeere of our Lord 1556.

What

What length the sides of thy Squire ought to bee, and the diuision of him.

The xx. Chapter.

I Neede not to put forth the exact making of this Instrument so wel known: Loe therefore the figure: One side supposed two foote from the inward Angle: and the other a iust foote from the same. The longer a.b. inwardly diuided from the Angle a. vnto b. into 24. equall principall parts, and euery of them into 4 lesse (if ye list) each containing 10. minutes. Also the side c.d. in the outward contrary, plaine from the top c. vnto d. is diuided into 12 like portions: and againe (if ye require exactnesse) euery of them into 6. each of a value 10. Minutes: Behold a line and plummet falling from c. to f. a Parallell to c.d. and a.b. Thus this squire is well framed for the vse of diuers Tables put forth in my generall Prognostication, and also for the finding of Altitudes and Longitudes, which here I purpose now briefly to open.

How by the Squire heights are knowne.

ALtitudes or heights are found, the line or plummet centred in the first point, cutting h. the middle of a. g. The

mooueable ſights placed in a. g. or a parallell from that line not vnlike, as is opened of the line of height, in the backe of my Ruler.

How Lengths in plaine Ground are ſearched by the Carpenters, or Maſons Squire.

The xxi. Chapter.

TAke a ſtaffe diuided into certaine portions as yee liſt, in a 100. or a 1000. parts. At the beginning of your length, vpon the very top directly ſtanding, ſet the inward Angle of the Squire: lift vp, or put downe this inſtrument, vntill you ſee the furtheſt part of your Longitude, I meane, vntill your ſight running from that Angle, to the end of your Squire, come vnto the furtheſt part of that length. The Squire ſo remaining, and the Staffe not remooued from his height; marke where the other end of the Squire next vnto you noted vpon the ground. See what proportion the Staffe then beareth to the part of the ground, which the neereſt end of the Squire pointed vnto from the Staffe: the ſame ſhall the Length haue to the quantitie of the ſame Staffe.

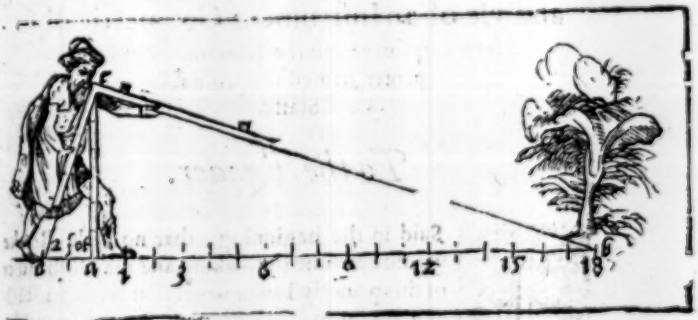
Example.

The cauſe is taken out of Enclid 33. pro. 1. booke and the 4. pro. 6. booke.

THe Staffe a. c. in this figure is imagined 6. Foote, and the ſpace a. d. 2. Foote. Conſidering now that 6. the length of the Staffe containeth 2. thrice, therefore the Longitude deſired, a. b. of force muſt containe three times the Staffe (which Staffe is 6. Foote) that maketh 18. Foote. As this is prooued true by a ſmall ground in the figure following: ſo the arte faileth not in a greater ſpace, which the good

Speculator

Speculator and diligent practizer by any way cannot denie. Yet experience willeth me this to confeſſe, that the Squire is not cõuenient for any long diſtance, but the Inſtrument Geometricall (whoſe making and vſe ye may perceiue in the Treatiſe following) vnleſſe ye aſcend ſome Tree or Turret for your ayde, which length knowne, ſhall ſtand in ſtead of your Staffe.



A Note.

IT behoueth you to haue a fine cord, made faſt in the vpper part of your Staffe. c. which ſhall bee tied euen with the inward edge of the Squire, and ſo drawne to the ground, where the neere end of the Squire from the Staffe pointed, as yee ſee d. c. the other end then truly directing to the furtheſt diſtance.

Know that the ground muſt be very plaine and leuell, otherwiſe error enſueth.

Thus the vſe of the Squire is here ſomewhat declared, but more in my generall Prognoſtication, yea moſt plentifully hereafter (God ſparing life) in a Booke titled, The rare vſe of the Squire in practices Mathematicall. In the which Booke, profitable pleaſant experiences ſhall bee plainly opened (onely of me practiſed) as well of Perſpectiue, as of the Mathematicals in generall.

A little Treatiſe, declaring the making and vſe of an Inſtrument Geometricall, ſo farre as it furthereth the Landmeater or Carpenter, named the profitable Staffe.

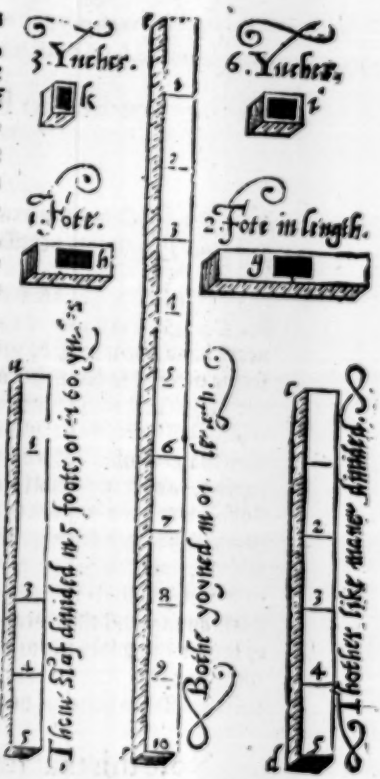
To the Reader.

I Said in the beginning, that no little Booke would containe the making and manifold fruits of this princely Inſtrument, if it were ſet forth as it ought to be in his perfection. Certes the trueth euen here maketh me confeſſe the ſame: yea, that there is no Inſtrument ſo generall and profitably pleaſant: Notwithſtanding know (gentle Reader) that the occaſion of his chiefe vſe and profit is not here miniſtred: neither, to ſay the truth, doth it appertaine to, or agree with the capacity of ſuch Artificers. Therefore I ſhall leaue to intreate of his ample large vſe and beſt making, and will ſet him forth in few words: yea ſufficiently for the Land-meaters capacity or Carpenters purpoſe, that at the leaſt they may receiue ſome kinde of fruite with the Geometrer. And in time to come (by other meanes) as I ſee cauſe, I will largely declare, and there decke him with his proper beauties. Here now followeth the making, and ſo briefly, how he is applied for the profit of the aforenamed Artificers.

The

The making of this profitable Rodde or Staffe.

WE shall prepare two small, straight, stiffe, round, or rather square Rods, of metall or of wood, well plained, of like bignesse and length. Although it make no matter of what length, yet to auoyde the errors, which little instruments, and short staues bring, and also to beare with the rude vnwonted handling of such Artificers: let your Rods be each fiue, or at the least three foote, and euery foote diuided in 12. euen parts or Inches, as yee see a. b. and c. d. These Rods must be forged with a vice in the end of them to ioyne readily ten or sixe foote in length, (when time requireth) as the figure e. f. sheweth. Also yee must get (by the helpe of some Craftsman) foure other like Rods, the longer g. 2. Foote: the next h. 1. foote: the other i. 6. Inches, then k. 3. Inches, the last and shortest l. 1. Inch and ½. Each of these must haue in their middest a hole, that the long staffe of ten foote may bee put thorow them, and they mooued on him at pleasure vp and downe, alwaies cutting the longer staffe e. f. Squirewise, and made to tarry on any diuision, as occasion shall be giuen: which all are easily to be perceiued



by the figure following, although my rude declaration hath not expressed my meaning.

Here note in the stead of your short staues, ye may haue one crosse staffe two foote long, with currant sights, so artificially made, that alwaies the short staffe shall run squire vpon the longer, and the sights distant, as ye list to place them.

Things needfull to be knowne before the vse of this Instrument is opened.

The ij. Chapter.

Before I intreate of this vse, it behooueth to know things necessary, and first, which of the fiue little staues g. h. i. k. l. mentioned in the making, is to be put vpon your long staffe e. f. according to the distance of the marke. Note if your marke bee neere hand, be it length, breadth, or height, the longer g. doth seeme meetest to haue the roome, if more of length, the other h. and so the further distance, the shorter the staffe requireth to be, which shall occupy that place. Ost practice sheweth this better then many words. Also note, if chance be to goe in toward your marke, (as after ye shall see how) you must remoue the short staffe inward more neere to the end of the longer e. If yee bee compelled to goe from it, then put it from e. toward the end f. Also remember when ye are appointed to measure any breadth or length (as shall be declared) it behoueth you to stand right with, and against that breadth: yea and the longer the breadth, or larger the wideneſſe or length is, the better the thing will come to passe. And for heights it is necessary (if yee regard all preciſeneſſe) to haue the height stand directly vp.

Note this that followeth to be generall in all workings.

YE must stand right vp with your Bodie and necke, your feete iust together, your hands not much mouing, the one eye

eye cloſed, and euer marke your ſtanding right with the midſt of your feete. Be not ignorant here, that I call the extremes of the little ſtaues, the very ends where the ſight euer runneth. And no difference betweene the Altitude and height, betweene the Longitude and length: the Latitude and breadth. The ſhort ſtaues I name by the letter figured ouer them. Your eye muſt euer be placed in the end of the longer ſtaffe c. and with the other eye ye ought to winke.

What theſe words meane, Longitude, Latitude, Altitude.

Theſe trifles and ſuch like omitted, letteth the trueth to come to paſſe, and make men to ſuſpect the Ground, which is moſt certaine.

How heights ſtanding directly vp, are meaſured by the Inſtrument.

The iij. Chapter.

PVt the ſtaffe g. vpon the longer e. f. and moue him his iuſt length from the beginning of the longer e. turne the ends of g. toward you, and according to that height placing your eye (as is ſaid) euer at the beginning of the longer e. with the other eye winke. Then goe backe vntill yee may plainely perceiue the very vpper part of that Altitude, and alſo the lower end by the extremes of your ſhorter ſtaffe g. Now the ſpace of the middle of your foote to the baſe of the height, is equall with the Altitude.

Orthus.

When ye ſhall ſee any Altitude, whoſe meaſure ye require, imagine by coniecture how oftentimes that height is found in the ſpace from it vnto your ſtanding. Then moue your ſhorter ſtaffe (choſen as aboue moſt conuenient) euen as often his owne length from the beginning of the longer c.

where your eye is euer placed. This done, turne the ends of your little ſtaffe, your eye being in e, according to the height: looke whether ye may ſee by the extremes of your ſhorter the very top, and alſo the loweſt part of the height. If not, moue the ſhorter a length further toward f, or neere to e. as yee ſee cauſe, and as your coniecture failed. Or let your little ſtaffe remaine, as by coniecture he was put, and goe toward or from that height, vntill the Altitude agree iuſtly with the extremes of your ſhort ſtaffe. Then marke that place with the middeſt of your foote.

Now ye may conclude, that the height is as often contained in the diſtance, which is betweene the marke and it, as the length of that little ſtaffe is found remooued from the end of the longer, &c.

Example.

How the iuſt height is knowne.

If the ſhort ſtaffe bee ten times his owne length from e. affirme the height contained in that diſtance ten times onely.

The Altitude is thus gotten. Moue your ſhort ſtaffe from his late being a length either toward or from e. as ye liſt to goe in or backe. Then goe fro or neere vnto it (as before) vntill the very ſummity, and alſo the loweſt part of the height agree with the extremes of your ſhorter ſtaffe. The ſpace then betweene your marked place and this latter, declareth the iuſt height. Oftentimes through impediments, yet ſhall not haue roome to goe ſo farre backe or forward, as the height commeth vnto.

A remedy prouided for want of ground.

This remedy is prouided: Moue the little ſtaffe halfe his length, and ſo ſeeke two ſtations (as before) vntill the extreme of the ſhorter ſtaffe be found iuſtly to anſwere either end of the height. Then the ſpace betweene the two ſtandings muſt bee doubled, to haue the iuſt height: or if ye liſt, ye may moue the ſhorter, according to the fourth part of his length, or to any portion, as to the fifth, ſixth, twentieth, &c. then ſhall ye haue that part of the height betweene the two ſtations.

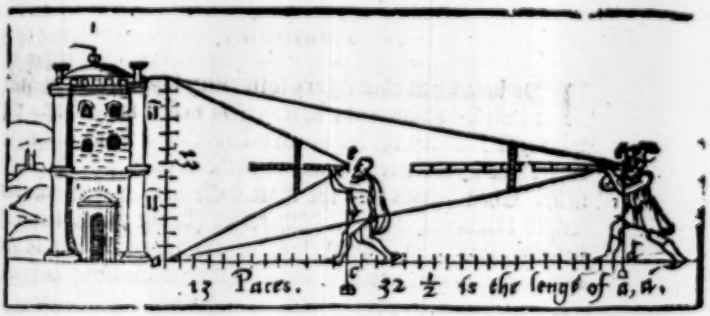
Yet know this (which experience by diligent practice will

ſhew) the bigger parts yee take, the leſſe erroꝛ yee commit. A little erroꝛ often multiplied, encreaſeth to a great.

Now that all the afoꝛeſpoken may the better be perceiued, behold the example enſuing, as ye may ſee by figure declared, in the which the height is imagined a. b. the firſt ſtation c. the ſhoꝛt ſtaffe g. is mooued from e. iuſt his length. I am foꝛced to conclude, that the Baſe of the height a. b. is from my ſtanding e. euen his pꝛecile length. So then, if ye meaſure that diſtance of a. c. being 13. paces, ye haue the true height of a. b. as nay. In the other ſtanding place d. the ſhoꝛter ſtaffe is found from e. twice his length and a halfe, wheꝛefoꝛe I muſt affirme the height a. b. to bee contained oꝛ found in the diſtance a. d. twice and a halfe: which length a. d. is apparant 32. paces. All this that is ſpoken of the height, may well be vnderſtood of Latitudes oꝛ wideneſſes, and lengths following.

The ground of this may be gathered of Euclide in his perſpectiue. 21. Theo.

In Altitudes this rule is not perfect, except the eye be leuell with the middle of the Altitude.



How the breadth or wideneſſe of things are found, and by them, Length or any diſtance at pleaſure.

The iiij. Chapter.

WHatſoeuer I haue inſtructed afore of heights, the ſame vnderſtand here of wideneſſe, lengths, &c. For none otherwiſe are Latitudes or wideneſſes ſearched by this Inſtrument, then before is declared of heights, onely this excepted, that the ſhort ſtaffe muſt lie contrary, the ends according to the breadth, ſeeing by the extremes of the ſhort ſtaffe, the very vttermoſt parts or ends of the Latitude, noting your ſtations right with the middeſt of your foote: And ſo performe all as afore. And as I ſaid, thereof the parts of the height found betweene your ſtandings, euen the ſame thing is well vſed here, for all manner parts of the breadth.

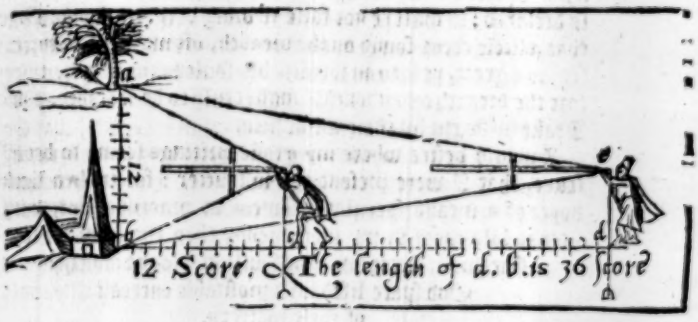
Example.

THe breadth in this figure following ſuppoſed a. b. Alſo the firſt ſtation c. the next d. My deſire is to know the wideneſſe a. b. and the length or diſtance d. b. Marke how the ends of the leſſer ſtaues are turned to the extremes of the wideneſſe. Then behold how the ſhort ſtaffe in c. is but once his length remooued from c. Wherefore (by the inſtructions of heights afore) ye may boldly ſay, that the wideneſſe a. b. is but once contained betweene d. and b. and that meaſure is found 12. feete, as much as is the other a. b. In the ſecond ſtanding d. the little ſtaffe is remooued three times his length from c. For that cauſe I conclude (and truly) from b. to that ſtation three times the breadth, which breadth is 12. feete. So by the wideneſſe I haue found the length of b. d. 36. feete, my deſire. Thus are Latitudes found, and by them Lengths, &c.

Behold

Behold the Figure.

Ye muſt alway ſtand directly againſt the middle of the Breadth.



Whenſoeuer any diſtance is put, whoſe certaine length yee require: meaſure (by the art expreſſed) either the height of any thing there found, or the breadth, and ſee how often-times that wideneſſe or length is contained vnto your ſtanding: which knowne, the length cannot bee hid, as is declared.

NOw in few words to conclude, yee may by this Inſtrument meaſure the diſtance of Houſes, Steeples, Trees, the length of Walles, the breadth of Ditches, Images in height, and ſuch like. The good wittie Carpenter ſtanding in a place, where hee may plainely ſee a whole houſe, or any manner frame with great pleaſure, may by this get ſpeedily the true proportion of that houſe, which he ought to note in a Table, and when time commeth (not without his great praiſe) may make, reare and ſet vp the like. This I take to be ſufficient for theſe Craftſmen. A more larger vſe of this Inſtrument.

Ihaue

How the length of land is exactly foũd.

I Haue before forgotten to admonish you whensoever ye list to measure any Land exactly, by the instrument Geometricall, named the Profitable Staffe, to set vpright a Rodde, the length of a Pearch. Or if the distance be long, to passe out, or rather iustly mete fiue or moe Pearches at the end or head of your length, the extremes noted with two visible marks. Then goe from thence, and seeke the length by that certaine wideneſſe, as is declared: so shall ye not faile to bring very true Land. Note that a little error found on the breadth, oft multiplied, encreaseth to a great, yea, to an intolerable fault in the length, therefore the breadth or wideneſſe ought truly to be searched. This I take sufficient for these Craftsmen.

I would desire where my grosse writings seeme to bee obscure, that I were present the instructer: for truly a liuely voyce of a meane speculator somewhat practised, furthereth tenne fold more in my iudgement, then the finest writer.

Farewell. Accept my good will, and looke shortly (if God spare life) for a profitable encreaſe of these matters.

FINIS.